



Three Way Multi Model Interoperation

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Abstract



- A process and interoperation technique for using three modeling tools (ORA, CASEAR III, and Pythia) has been demonstrated using the East Africa Embassy Bombing (1998) as an example
- Outline
 - Approach
 - Models
 - Results



Approach



- With respect to the suite of models available from CASOS, CSC, and SAL the question of how data or information can be passed between the models is unknown or un-proven.
- A Limited Discovery Experiment was used to explore the potential interoperation between modeling techniques to determine if:
 - 1) interoperation is possible,
 - 2) various interoperation types can be applied
 - 3) use of such interoperation would improve the overall analysis over that provided by the models independently.
- A case study approach was taken using a corpus of data about the al Qaeda Bombings of the Embassy in Kenya.



Approach

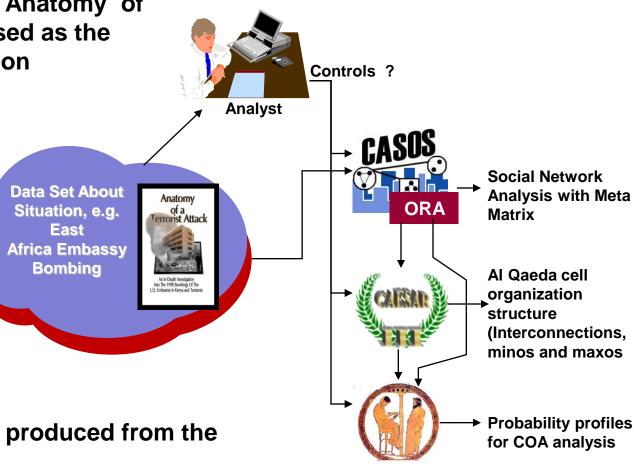


 A single data source, the Anatomy of a Terrorist Attack, was used as the input for the Demonstration

 The information in the document was fed into the CASOS tool via Automap and edited by the analysts who used read the data set

 Outputs from ORA were used to create CAESAR III and Pythia models

 Analytical products were produced from the three tools





Types of Interoperation

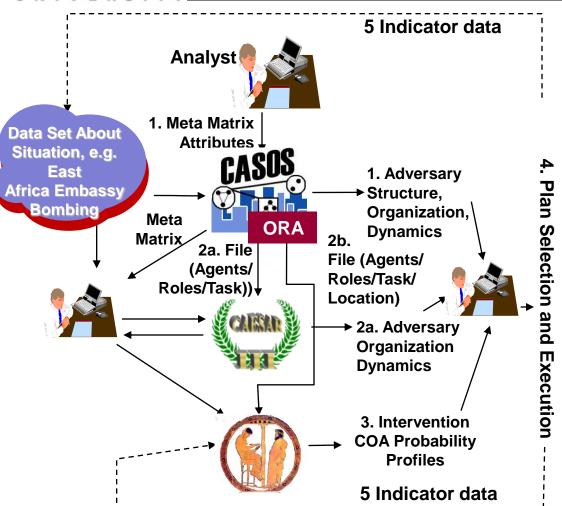


- The basic proposition: Understanding of an adversary and analysis of Effects based Courses of Action can be improved by using these multiple models by <u>exchanging information or data between them.</u>
- Three types of interoperation have been postulated
 - Human to human (Swivel Chair) (Human gains insights from model
 1 that helps with the human set up or analysis of model 2)
 - Data to Data (files can be exported from one model that can be "read" automatically by another model under the direction of the analyst)
 - Automated Model to Model (Model can be connected over a network and automatically exchange data as they are "run")

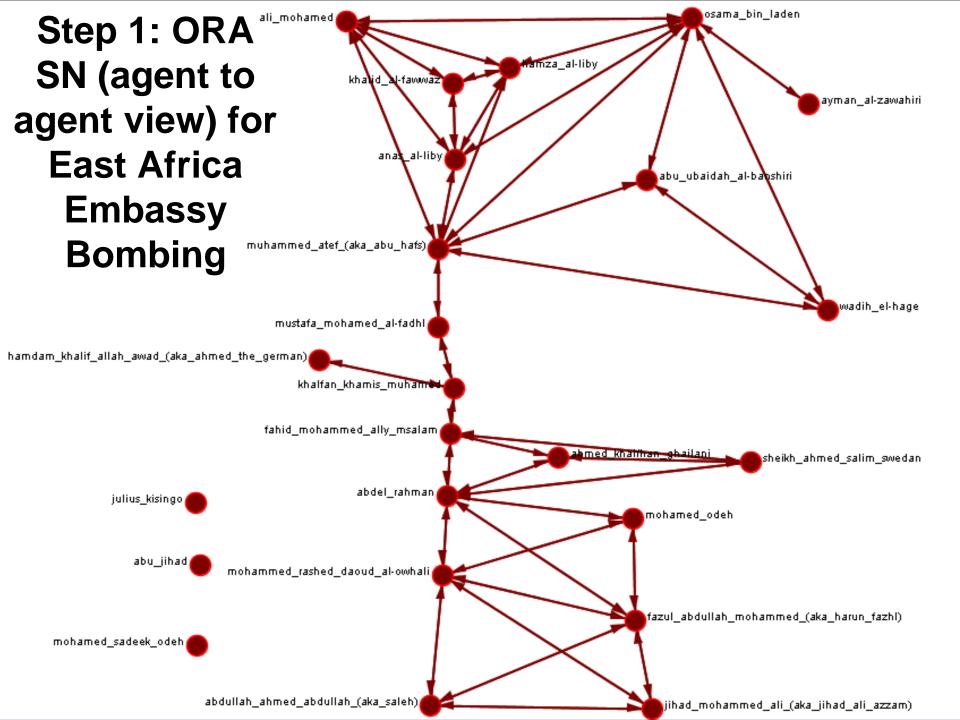


Experiment (Interoperation) Process Example





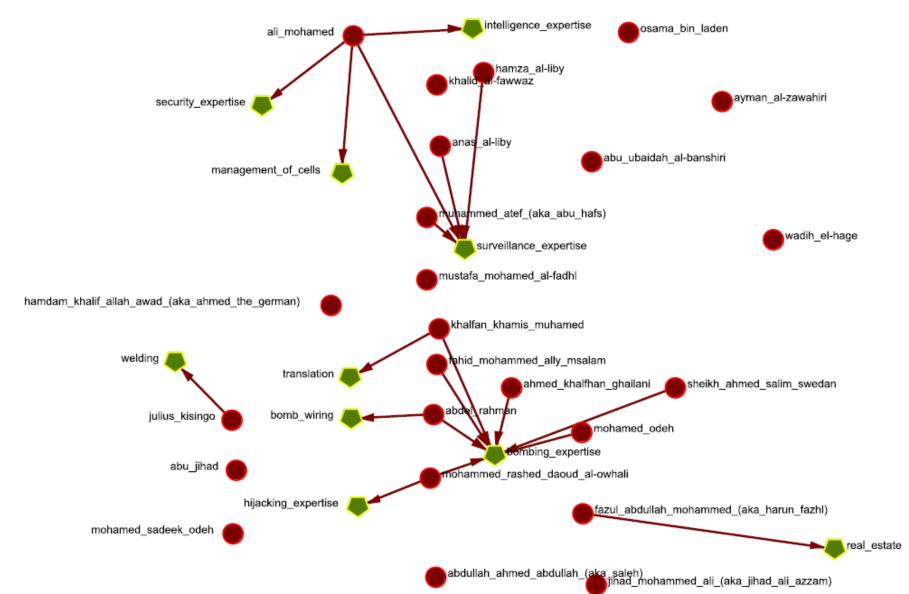
- 1. Analyst sets up Automap and Runs ORA generating Meta Matrix and XML File for CAESAR 3 and Pythia
- 2a. CAESAR III analyst uses ORA file plus knowledge from Data Set to generate adversary organization models (lattice plus CP net). Identifies potential communications links for ISR
- 2b. The analyst loads ORA file into Pythia and refines the model using ORA Meta Matrix in Pythia
- 3. Analyst uses TIN to produce probability profiles, <u>comparing</u> <u>COAs for selection</u>.
- 4. COA is selected, planned, and executed including ISR Tasking
- 5. Indicator data from ISR used to update Data Set and Pythia for on-going Assessment



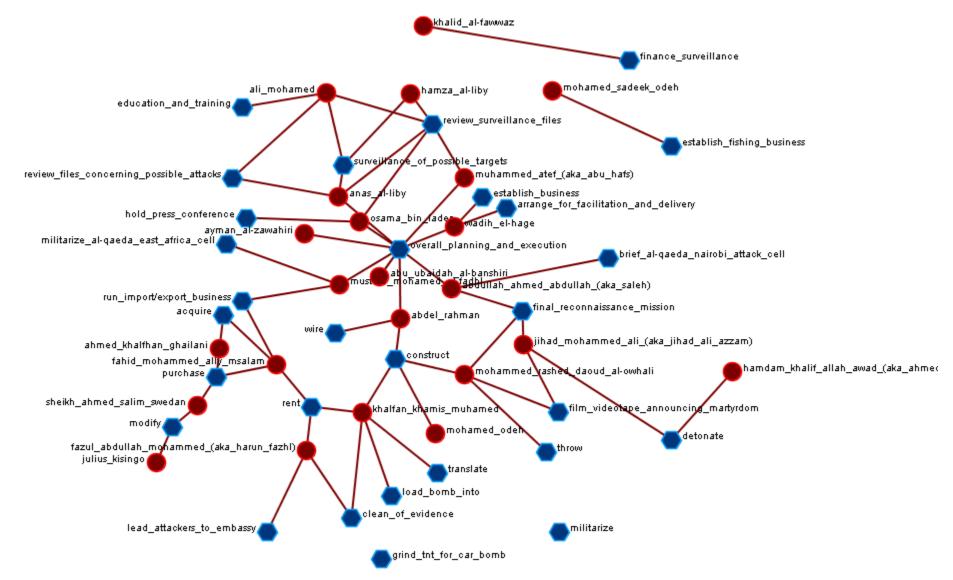


ORA Agents to Knowledge





Step 1: ORA SN (agent to Task view) for East Africa Embassy Bombing



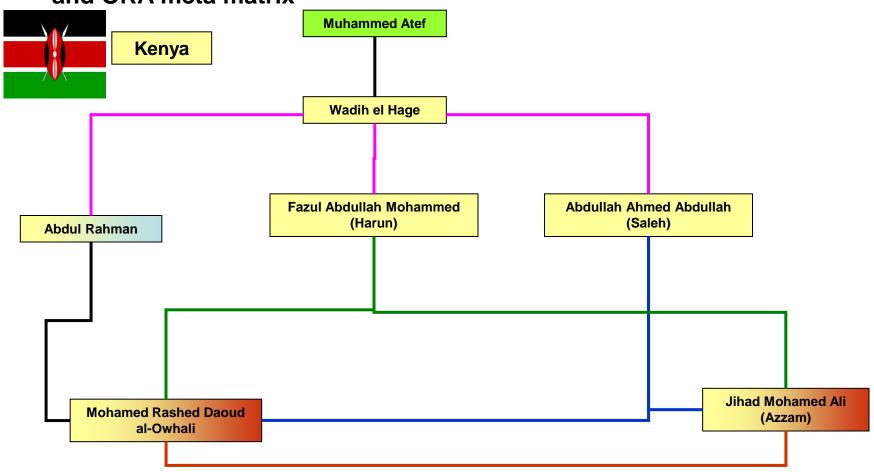
abu_jihad



The Kenya Team



The following command structure was inferred from reports (text) and ORA meta matrix

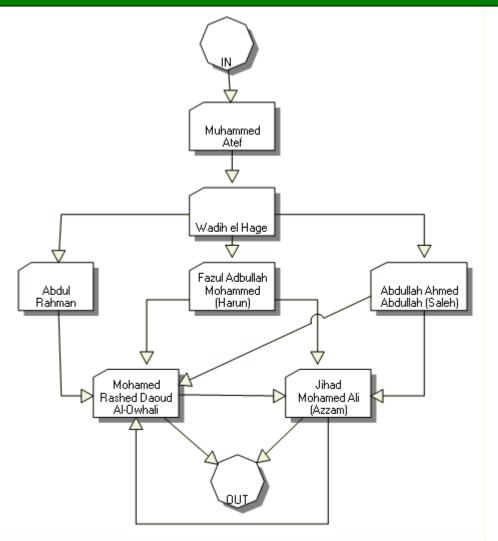




The Kenya Team



 The same representation in CAESAR III

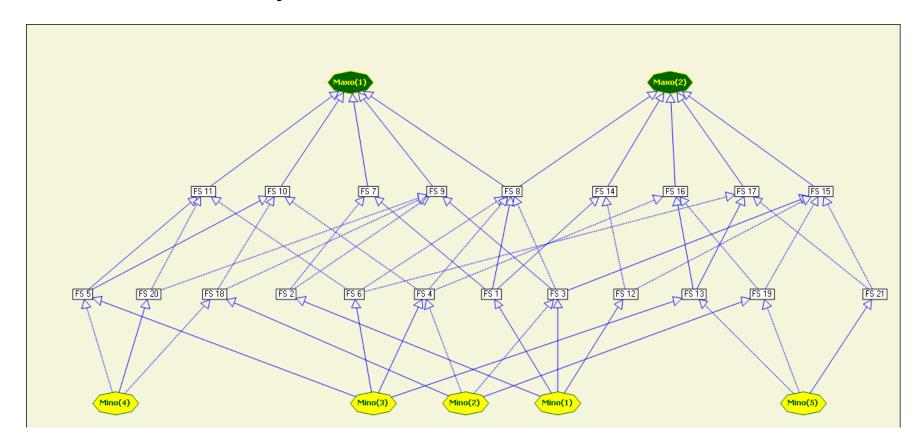


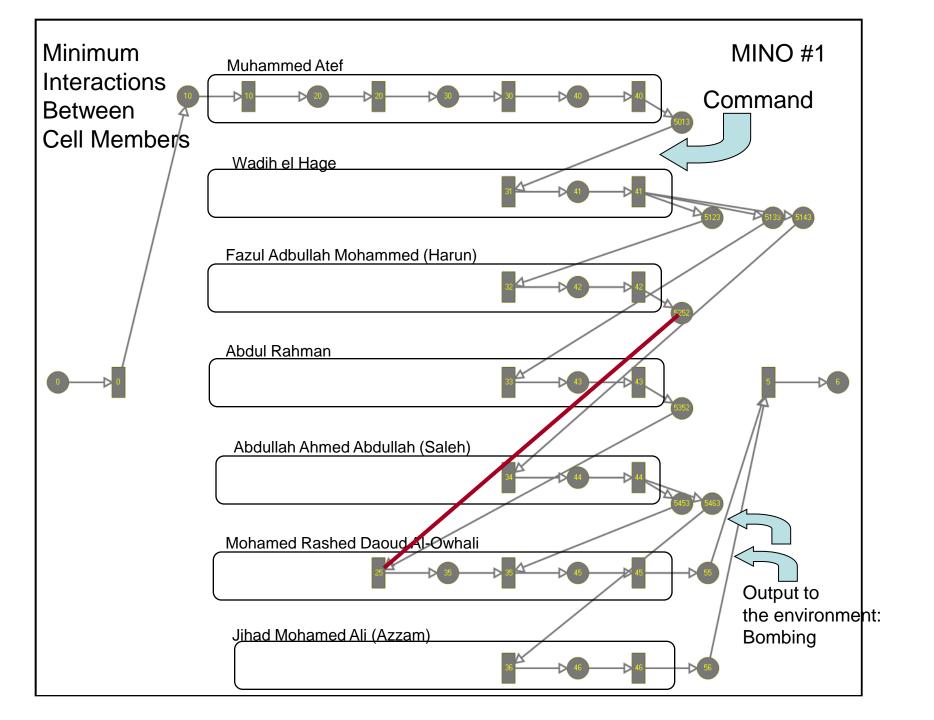


All Structures



 Lattice Algorithm reveals all possible organizational structures (28) of the Al Qaeda Kenya cell



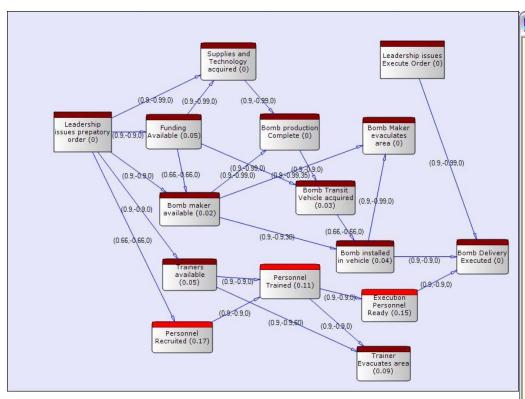




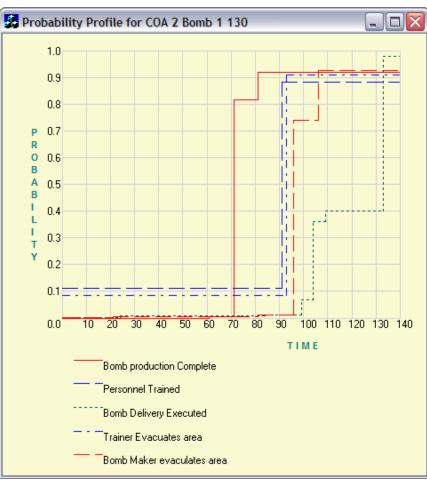
Adversary Model of Plan (Based On SNA of Kenya Attack)



Model was created using Human to Human interoperation



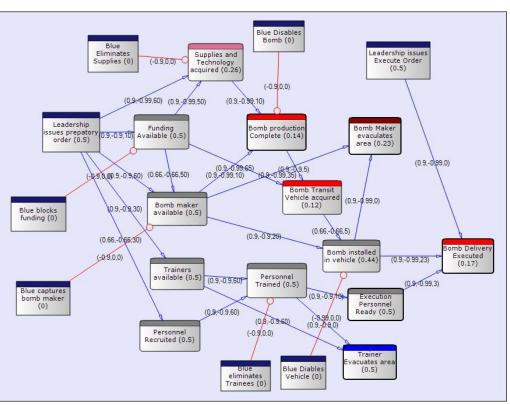
- Derived from events and their timing as described in "Anatomy"
- The actors and their roles from the SNA and CAESAR 3 map to the events
- h and g values assigned based on understanding of TIN



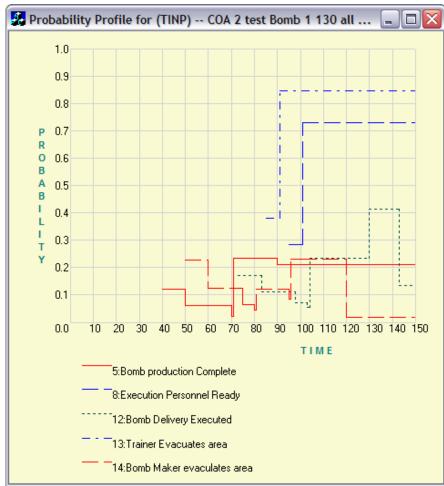


Adversary Model of Plan w/Blue Interventions





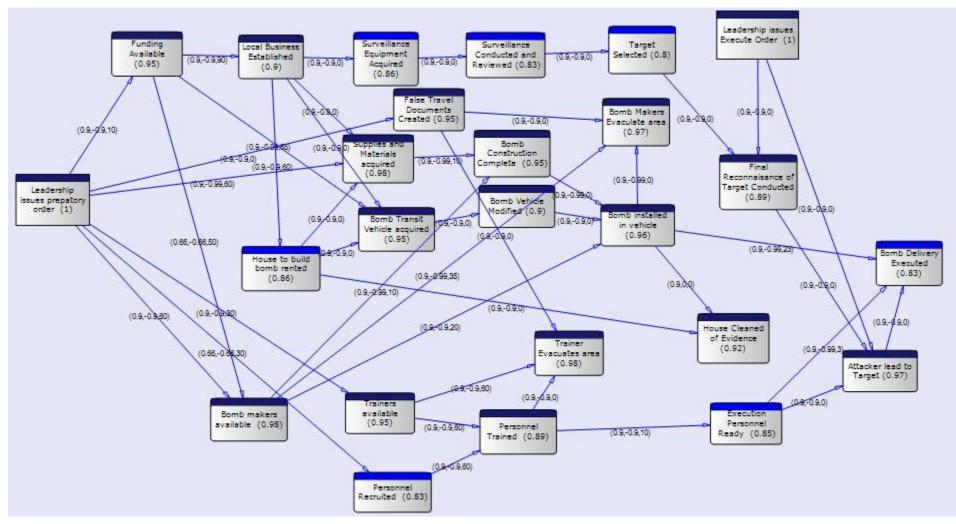
 Hypothetical Blue actions (as might be perceived by the adversary) added





Model Created From ORA Analysis

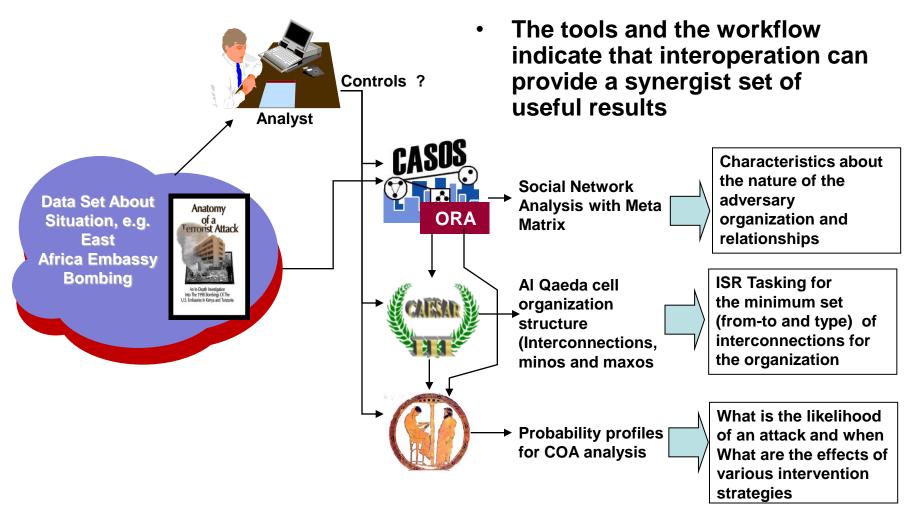






Demonstrate Potential







Problem Definition



- Given
 - Multiple Knowledge Representations
 - Multiple Reasoning/Computational Approaches
 - Modeling/Analysis Objective
 - A set of questions to be answered by the analyses performed on the computational models
- Solution
 - Identification of Model(s) and/or Combinations of Models that offer insight into the solution space
 - Workflow



Problem Definition



Nexus Between Models

- What query can be generated in one model that can be answered by the other?
- What are the overlaps among the models?
- How do we determine if the output of one is supported by the output of the other?
- How do we identify gaps, inconsistencies, or incompleteness (need for more information)?

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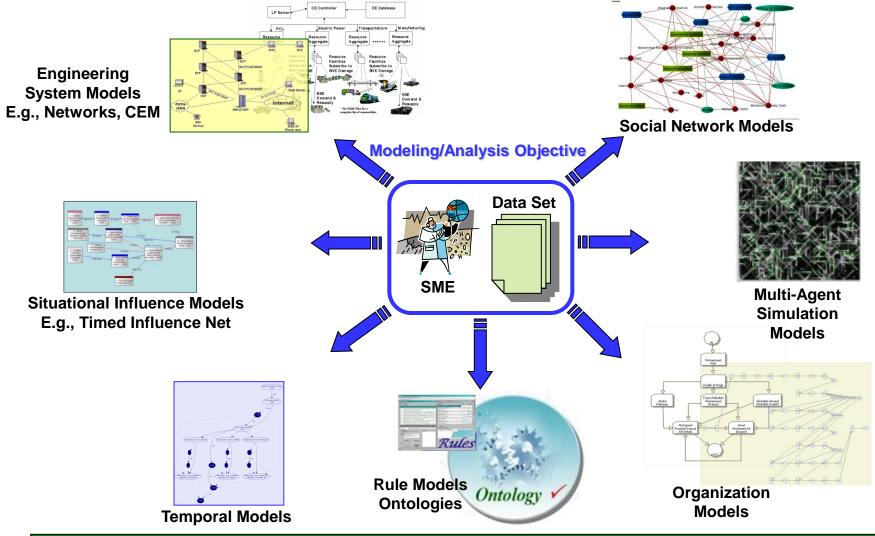
Workflow

— Given an analysis objective, what is the workflow (i.e., combination, interactions, and sequence of/between models) that exploits the multi-modeling nexus in addressing the objective?



Setup – Model View

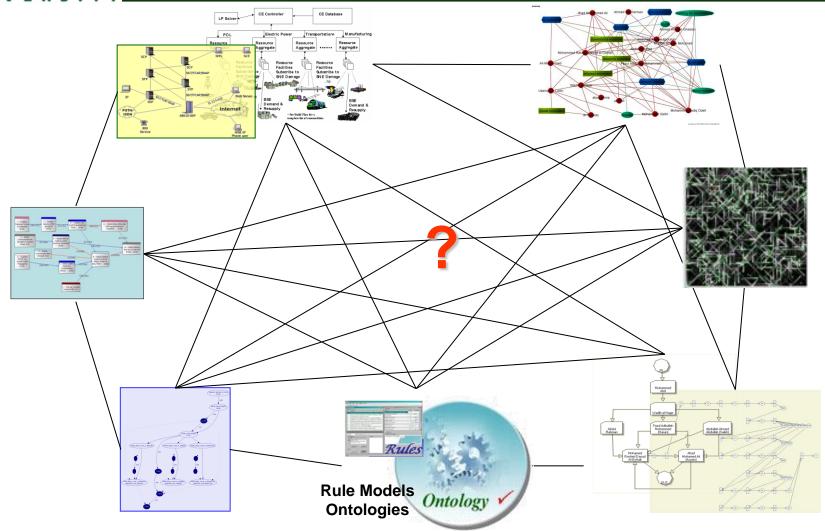






Theoretical Challenge







Types of Results Achieved



- Better Model Construction by:
 - Providing design parameters for the construction
 - e.g., Social Network to Organization structure.
 - Providing the structure (partially and/or completely)
 - e.g., Social Network to Timed Influence Net.
- Model Validation
 - Results from two models support each other
 - Multi-agent model and Social Network simulation models.
- Enhancements to analysis capabilities of a model by employing functionality from another
 - e.g., Temporal analysis of Timed Influence Net modes.
- Construction of new models by embedding multiple models in a single framework
 - e.g., Organization and Communication models.



Conclusion



- Three way interoperation between models has been demonstrated
 - One tool and its model can assist in the creation of a different model in another tool
- Used a combination of human "swivel chair" and data-to-data interoperation
- Process workflows are being developed.
- More effort needed to refine workflows and interoperation techniques
- Need to extend the approach to more models